pages 3-10; and then the main object of this memoir, namely the detailed description of the Lower Triassic Cephalopoda of the Himalayas, is carried out at pages 11–164, with good illustrations on plates i. to xxiii.

The following are the genera of Cephalopoda here figured and described :—

	Species.
Ammonea trachyostraca.	
Ceratites	2
Danubites	13
Ammonea leiostraca.	
Prosphingtes	2
Medlicottia	1
Hedenstrœmia	2
Nannites	2
Proptychnites	4
Vishnuites	1
Flemingites	4
Ophiceras	10
Sub-genera: Meekoceras	5
Sub-genera: Koninckites	2
Sub-genera: Kingites	1
Sub-genera: Aspidites	1
Lecanites	2
Prionolobus	1
Hungarites	1
Otoceras	6

The faunistic and geological results are worked out at pages 165-179; and the accompanying tabular statement (pp. 242-243) shows the correlation of the Upper Permian and Lower Trias formations of the Himalayas with those of other countries.

The Palæontology of the Niagaran Limestone in the Chicago Area. The Crinoidea. By Stuart Weller. *Bull. Nat. Hist. Survey Chicago*, iv. part 1, 153 pp., xv. pls., and text-figures. 27th June, 1900.

This is the first contribution to the palæontology of the area covered by the Natural History Survey of Chicago, and including nearly 1800 square miles. It should be particularly useful to the students of the Chicago University in its general account of the Crinoidea, as illustrated by specimens which, though not particularly well-preserved, are the nearest to their hands. To students of this group of animals the work is of interest as recording the occurrence of *Crotalocrinus*, *Pycnosaccus*, and *Corymbocrinus*—genera previously unknown within the limits of the present United States of America. To those whose outlook on palæontology is wider the memoir should appeal as presenting Dr. Weller's views on the distribution of the sea-basins of the Niagara-Wenlock Age. He believes that the Scandinavian and English fauna was connected with that of the Mississippi Valley, by the intervention of a North Polar Sea, more closely than it was with the nearer sea-basin of New York, the latter forming a separate bay, in which the development pursued a somewhat independent course. Among highly specialized forms common to the Mississippian and Scandinavian regions are: the well-known *Crotalocrinus*, so far represented in America only by a meagre fragment; the strange *Petalocrinus*, first made known by Dr. Weller himself, and afterwards elaborately described by Bather; the curious operculate coral *Goniophyllum*; and the little twisted Brachiopod *Streptis*.

A work of this size and importance should certainly have been provided with an index.